

FBIS-APA-87-098
Thursday
21 May 1987
Vol IV No 098

Daily Report

ASIA & PACIFIC

SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
PRINTED INSIDE COVER



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

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| I. CHINA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| II. EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| III. SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| IV. EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged |
| V. NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Middle East & South Asia ReviewInter-Arab AffairsIslamic AffairsPalestinian AffairsOPEC AffairsSouth Asian Regional AffairsArab Africa<ul style="list-style-type: none">AlgeriaChadEgyptLibyaMauritaniaMoroccoSudanTunisiaWestern SaharaArabian Peninsula<ul style="list-style-type: none">BahrainKuwaitOmanPDRYQatarSaudi ArabiaUnited Arab EmiratesYemen Arab RepublicIraqIsraelJordanLebanonSyriaSouth Asia<ul style="list-style-type: none">AfghanistanBangladeshIndiaIranMaldivesNepal & BhutanPakistanSri Lanka |
| VI. LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |

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PROSECUTORS START QUESTIONING SUSPECTED SPIES

OW210401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpts] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- Public prosecutors Thursday started questioning four Japanese suspects accused of selling U.S. military secrets to the Soviet Union following their transfer from police to the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office. The suspects include Hiromi Date, 62, an adviser at the China Technical Center in Tokyo, who was among those arrested Tuesday in the espionage case. [passage omitted]

Police also revealed that a third man was often seen during contacts between Date and Aksenov and they suspect the man was also a KGB agent. The documents were allegedly stolen by Hiroshi Osumi, 65, an employee in the technical library at the U.S. Yokota Air Base in Fussa, western Tokyo, and he is one of the four who were arrested.

IRAN'S DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Gulf War Discussed

OW191341 Tokyo KYODO in English 1310 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO -- Japan called on Iran Tuesday to be more flexible to help bring an end to the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war, a Japanese official said. Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and Deputy Foreign Minister Ryohei Murata made the call when they met separately with visiting Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh-ol-Eslam. "Continuation of the war will only further undermine relations between the two countries," Kuranari said.

Murata said Japan understands Iran's demand that the responsibility of Iraq for having triggered the war be made clear, but asked Iran to be more flexible about solving the conflict, in view of the widespread international position that the war should be ended as early as possible through negotiations. Murata suggested that the issue of responsibility for the war be dealt within the course of negotiations, to end the conflict, according to an official who briefed reporters. The U.N. Security Council, which is seeking an immediate halt to the war through discussions, has not so far dealt with the question of responsibility for the war. Iran has been hostile to the council, on these grounds. "Japan will continue to seek conditions for ending the war which are acceptable to both Iran and Iraq. U.N. Secretary General (Javier Perez de Cuellar) and other nations will also make efforts," Murata said. He expressed concern about the possible failure of negotiations unless Iran becomes more flexible.

Referring to an attack on May 5 on a Japanese tanker passing through the Persian Gulf, reportedly by an Iranian patrol boat, Kuranari asked Iran to maintain the safety of navigation for vessels of Japan and other countries in the Gulf. A U.S. frigate was hit by Iraqi missiles in the Gulf Sunday.

Murata renewed a Japanese request for a fact-finding survey over the May attack, but Sheykh-ol-Eslam did not give a reply on the matter. The Iranian leader said Iran is also very concerned about the safety of navigation in the Gulf. But he told Murata that maritime safety had been endangered by Iraq. Involvement of the superpowers in this region also threatens safety in the Gulf, the Iranian leaders said. He told Murata Iran appreciated a recent U.N. report showing that Iraq has used chemical weapons, which is prohibited by a 1925 Geneva accord, and asked that the U.S. take effective measures to halt the use of such weapons.

Sheykh-ol-Eslam expressed grave concern to Murata over possible Iraqi raids on urban areas. Sheykh-ol-Eslam conveyed a message from Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati in which he extended an invitation to Kuranari to visit Iran. Sheykh-ol-Eslam arrived here Monday for a four-day visit to explain Iran's position on the war. He will also visit China. Similar missions are being sent to Latin American nations and the United Arab Emirates.

Sheykh-ol-Eslam Meets Abe

LD201824 Tehran IRNA in English 1745 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Tehran, May 20, IRNA -- Deputy Minister for political Affairs Hoseyn Sheykh-ol-Eslam conferred separately with head of Executive Council of Japan's Liberal-Democratic Party, Shintaro Abe and head of Iran-Japan parliamentary friendship society Mr Fujio in Tokyo Wednesday. The Iranian official reviewed Tehran-Tokyo relations, important international issues and issues of mutual interest with the two Japanese officials, at the meetings. The two sides stressed on consolidation of relations between the two countries and Tehran-Tokyo cooperation.

Sheykh-ol-Eslam explained to the Japanese officials the Islamic Republic's stance vis-a-vis stability and security of the Persian Gulf, northern Iraq's tension and recent victories gained by the Muslim combatants of Iran. Sheykh-ol-Eslam, heading a political delegation left here Monday for Japan and China to hold talks with these countries' officials.

Iraq Keying Gulf Tension

OW210535 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Sheykh-ol-Eslam is now visiting Japan to seek its understanding and cooperation on Iran's position in the Iran-Iraq war. Today he granted an interview to NHK and clarified the Iranian view that the attack on a U.S. frigate by an Iraqi military aircraft in the Persian Gulf was a deliberate act to key up tension in the Gulf. The Iranian deputy foreign minister said Iraq deliberately carried out the attack in an attempt to dissipate its inferiority in the war through superpower intervention, drawing the Armed Forces of the United States and the Soviet Union into the Persian Gulf and keying up tension.

Referring to the 5 May attack on the Japanese tanker Shuho Maru by what was believed to be an Iranian patrol boat, he merely said that to date, Iran has not officially acknowledged attacking Japanese ships. Commenting on new mediation efforts by the UN Security Council for ending the Iran-Iraq war, Deputy Minister Sheykh-ol-Eslam said that although Iran has not received a specific proposal, it will be a step forward if a resolution is adopted to hold Iraq responsible for starting the war. He thus indicated a more forward-looking posture than before.

Iranian on Superpower Presence

LD210958 Tehran IRNA in English 0929 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 21, IRNA -- A high-ranking Iranian official reiterated here Thursday that Iran by no means wanted to see threatened security of shipping in the Persian Gulf waters. He said that military presence of the superpowers in the region was a "great risk" which would intensify tension in this vital waterway.

Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Hoseyn Sheykh-ol-Eslam who was speaking to reporters at the conclusion of his four-day visit to Japan, said, "the Persian Gulf is too small and sensitive to stand presence of both superpowers."

Referring to Sunday night's incidents in the Persian Gulf involving the U.S. Frigate 'Stark' and the Soviet tanker 'Marshal Chuykov,' Sheyk-ol-Eslam said that they took a great risk and both experienced the consequences. He strongly castigated the stance the U.S. had taken following the death of some 37 of its sailors and said he was surprised the U.S. targetted Iran for their propaganda tirade when it was Iraq which missiled the U.S. frigate. "There is a problem between the U.S. and Iraq which themselves should solved. [sentence as received] They (Americans) say that if the war had not existed the incident would not have happened. We have not started the war. It was Iraq which started the war."

Sheykh-ol-Eslam stressed that it was Iran's policy not to attack any ship. Because, he added, as a country which has the longest coast in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea, Iran benefited more from the security of this waterway. He hoped international pressure would force Iraq to respect security of this waterway and dissuade it from expanding the scope of the war in an effort to improve its weak condition. On the outlook of a solution to the six and a half year old Iraq-Iran war, the deputy foreign minister said that until Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn is condemned for starting the war, there would be no hope for a solution to it through international organizations. "This is our first condition and would greatly open the way." to a resolution of the issue.

Expressing dissatisfaction over a recent resolution by the U.N. Security Council on the Iraq deployment of chemical weapons, Sheykh-ol-Eslam asked how could a successful solution be found to the war if the council acted in this way." [quotation marks as received] However, he said, Iran welcomes any positive step by the Security Council and would continue to reject negative measures against justice. Sheykh-ol-Eslam, who had discussed bilateral ties, international issues and recent developments in the Persian Gulf region with Japanese officials, said that Tokyo's stance towards the region was "more reasonable". He expressed hope that Japan, as a non-permanent member of the Security Council, could reflect its stance to the council to enable it to take more practical and effective steps.

Nakasone Meets Sheykh-ol-Eslam

LD211016 Tehran IRNA in English 0930 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Tehran, May 21, IRNA -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed deep concern over the increased U.S.-Soviet penetration in the Persian Gulf. Nakasone made the remark Thursday in Tokyo in a meeting with Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh-ol-Eslam who handed him a message from Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi. The deputy foreign minister said at the meeting that Iran too was concerned over the heightened tension in the Persian Gulf. He stressed that it was Iranian policy not to attack ships in the Persian Gulf.

Sheykh-ol-Eslam said that Iran benefited from the security of the Persian Gulf more than others, adding that the main source of tension in the region was the Iraqi regime which threatens shipping in the Persian Gulf waters. He said, Iran expected the Japanese Government to take a principled stance at international societies towards the issue. Prime Minister Nakasone referring to the history of friendly ties between the two countries, described expansion of relations between Iran and Japan as "important".

Nakasone Urges Early Truce

OW2010605 Tokyo KYODO in English 0550 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone called Thursday for an early truce of the seven-year-old war between Iran and Iraq, Japanese officials said.

Nakasone made the remarks when the prime minister met with visiting Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh-ol-Eslam.

Sheykh-ol-Eslam, here since Monday, delivered a letter from Iran's Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi to Nakasone, but the letter's contents have not been disclosed.

Nakasone asked Sheykh-ol-Eslam to convey to Musavi that he is concerned about the expansion of the Iran-Iraq war and that he hopes Iran will consider proposals made by the U.N. Security Council and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to end the war, the officials said.

The deputy foreign minister told Nakasone that his country does not want any ship to be attacked and urged Japan, as a member of the U.N. Security Council, to make efforts to resolve the conflict, the official said.

Sheykh-ol-Eslam told reporters, prior to the meeting with Nakasone, that Japan will benefit from peace and safety in the Persian Gulf and that tension in that region has been growing due to the presence there of U.S. and Soviet warships.

'MAJOR' DEALS CONCLUDED WITH IRAN OIL MINISTRY

LD211120 Tehran IRNA in English 1100 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] London, May 21, IRNA -- Iran has concluded oil deals with Japan for the sale of 140,000 barrels a day of crude until the end of this year, an Iranian official said.

An Iranian Oil Ministry team which visited Japan recently finalized contracts with three Japanese companies separately this weekend for the sale of 100,000 B/D at official OPEC prices.

A National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) official in London told IRNA that the contract started this month and would run until December 31.

Another contract for 40,000 B/D was also signed during the team's visit to Tokyo visit last month covering the same period, he added.

"Considering the intense competition existing in the market at the moment these deals are very significant especially at the official OPEC price," the NIOC official said.

The official price for Iranian oil is about dlrs 17.5 per barrel.

SHULTZ MESSAGE ON DOMESTIC DEMAND RECEIVED

OW210807 Tokyo KYODO in English 0104 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in a letter to Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari has reminded his Japanese counterpart of Japan's promise to stimulate its domestic demand, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday night.

In the letter, Shultz reportedly said he is looking forward to hearing from the foreign minister and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone when the three meet in Venice next month on how the Japanese Government will implement Nakasone's pledges to U.S. leaders during talks with them in April in Washington, according to the official.

Shultz apparently referred to Nakasone's pledge to draw up an extra budget totaling at least 5 trillion yen to expand Japan's domestic demand as urged by the Reagan administration.

The Nakasone-Reagan talks in Washington in late April centered on Japan's economic stimulating measures.

At the time, Shultz said results of such action are more important than words.

Nakasone represents Japan at the Venice summit of seven major Western industrialized countries June 8-10.

Shultz and Kuranari will also take part in the annual conference.

HUNGARIAN NEWS AGENCY CHIEF SPEAKS AT LUNCHEON

OW110955 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO -- Without the reform of the mass media in Hungary, the democratic process cannot be realized there, Sandor Burjan, director general of the HUNGARIAN NEWS AGENCY (MTI) said here Monday.

Burjan, who has been the director general since 1981, told a working luncheon at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan that reforms which have had an impact upon Hungarian society are continuing and that further political and economic reforms remain a necessity.

The Hungarian news chief has been here since May 6 for a nine-day visit to further develop ties with Japanese news agencies and newspapers and to conduct inquiries into next-generation office automation equipment for the agency's planned new headquarters.

Burjan also said MTI, which was established in 1880, does not receive any financial support from the government and that the agency has covered costs from its revenue since 1968.

BRIEFS

LOAN TO NEPAL -- Tokyo, May 11 KYODO -- Japan has promised to extend up to 18,770 million yen in low-interest loans to Nepal to help finance a cement plant project, the Foreign Ministry said Monday. The project calls for building a cement plant with a daily output capacity of 800 tons in Jaljale, 140 kilometers east of Katmandu, officials said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT 11 May 87 OW]

PRESIDENT KIM IL-SONG STARTS STATE VISIT TO PRC

Arrives in Dandong 20 May

SK201515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 CMT 20 May 87

[Text] Dandong May 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Dandong, the border city of the People's Republic of China, on the afternoon of May 20 for an official goodwill visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of Comrade Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China.

The Dandong railway station compound was in welcome attire and crowded with working people of all strata and school children and youth who turned out with flowers, garlands and coloured tapes.

Present there were Comrade Zu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Liu Shuqing, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Luo Yunguang, vice-minister of railways, and Comrade Zong Xewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, who have come to Dandong to accompany him to Beijing.

Also present there were Liu Zhongwen, secretary, and deputy secretaries, of the Dandong City committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-mayors of the Dandong city people's government, and the political commissar of the sub military district of the Dandong units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

When the train carrying Comrade Kim Il-song pulled in the station compound, the crowd warmly welcomed him, waving bunches of flowers and colored ribbons and dancing while cheering "Welcome, welcome, warm welcome!" and "Warm welcome to President Kim Il-song!"

Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged greetings with senior officials who came from Beijing to meet him and leading officials of the Dandong party and power bodies and the army.

A child presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to him.

He took a short rest, conversing with the cadres who came out to welcome him, before retaking the train and leaving for Beijing amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd.

21 May Beijing Arrival

SK210613 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0555 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Beijing 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Beijing on May 21 on an official goodwill visit to China upon the invitation of Comrade Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China.

He was accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; and Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the C.C. of the WPK.

Also arriving with him were Chinese senior officials who had received him in Dandong, a border city, China.

The city of Beijing was garbed in festive attire and wrapped in a gala atmosphere to play host to Comrade Kim Il-song.

The National flags of the two countries were flying and stringed flags were fluttering in Tiananmen Square and other parts of the city.

The Beijing railway station compound and the station plaza were packed to overflowing with thousands of working people, students and pupils, lovely children and women in their holiday best.

The welcoming crowds were dancing, singing songs carrying their boundless respect and reverence for Comrade Kim Il-song and warm friendly sentiments for the Korean people.

Out in the railway station compound to welcome Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Yang Dezhi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Comrade Song Renqiong, vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC; Comrade Wu Xiuquan, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC; and party, government and army leading cadres.

Also seen in the compound were officials of the Korean embassy in Beijing, Korean students studying in China, Korean trainees and specialists there and diplomatic envoys of different countries.

At 11 a.m. (Pyongyang time), the train carrying Comrade Kim Il-song slowly pulled in Beijing railway station.

That moment, thunderous cheers of "Warm welcome to President Kim Il-song!" and beatings of drums and gongs resounded through the air and a sea of welcoming flowers violently rolled.

Welcomers raised cheers "hurrah", waving national flags of Korea and China and bunches of flowers and children and women started beautiful dances, full of joy.

Responding to the enthusiastic welcome of the crowds, Comrade Kim Il-song got off the train and exchanged cordial greetings with Comrade Zhao Ziyang and other party and state leading cadres of China.

Comrade Kim Il-song was presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers by a child.

Then Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Zhao Ziyang were presented bouquets of fragrant flowers by sons and daughters of Korean Embassy officials in Beijing.

Waving to the enthusiastically cheering crowds, Comrade Kim Il-song got on the car and drove into the railway station plaza;

The welcomers in the plaza gave cheers at the top of their voices for excitement and joy at receiving respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people.

While passing before the enthusiastically cheering crowd Comrade Kim Il-song kindly acknowledged their warm welcome and headed for the guesthouse, escorted by a motorcycle convoy.

When the car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song pulled at the guesthouse, a crowd of people lining the drive in thick walls with flags of Korea and China and bunches of flowers warmly welcomed him, shouting all at once "Welcome, welcome, warm welcome!" and "Warm welcome to President Kim Il-song!"

Comrade Kim Il-song got off the car and waved to the warmly cheering crowd.

A woman presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang conducted Comrade Kim Il-song to the guesthouse.

Welcomed by Li Xiannian

SK211037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Beijing May 21 (KCNA) -- A grand welcome function for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was held this afternoon at a plaza to the east of the Great Hall of the People.

The national flags of Korea and China were vigorously fluttering on the flagpoles of the Great Hall of the People.

Lined up at the plaza were a large crowd of working people of different circles and schools children who turned out with flags of the two countries, bunches of flowers, garlands, tambourines and colored ribbons in their hands to welcome Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the plaza together with Chinese party and state leading cadres to receive Comrade Kim Il-song was Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China.

At 16:00 the car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the plaza of the Great Hall of the People.

That moment the crowd enthusiastically welcomed him, bursting into the stormy cheers "Welcome, welcome, warm welcome!" "Warm welcome to Kim Il-song!"

He exchanged warm greetings with Comrade Li Xiannian.

A child presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to comrade Kim Il-song.

A grand welcome function took place in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The national anthems of the DPRK and the PRC were played.

Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Li Xiannian, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army while a 21-gun salute boomed.

Attending the welcome function were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; and other suites.

Present there were Comrade Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Yang Dezhi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Yao Yilin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC and state councillor; Comrade Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing municipal people's government; Comrade Liu Shuqing, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Luo Yunguang, vice-minister of railways; Comrade Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Comrade Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

Kim Meets With Li Xiannian

SK211042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Beijing May 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met with Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, at the Great Hall of the People on May 21.

Present there were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the C.C., the WPK; and other suite members.

Also on hand were Comrade Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Yang Dezhi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Yao Yilin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council;

Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC and state councillor; Comrade Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing municipal people's government; and others.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with Comrade Li Xiannian in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Reportage on Visit

For PRC media coverage of the visit of Kim Il-song to the People's Republic of China, see the Northeast Asia section of the 21 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SPECIAL ARTICLE ON U.S. CROSS RECOGNITION SCHEME

SK200857 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 18 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 19 May special article: "Cross-Recognition Theory: A Tool for a Policy of Division and War"]

[Text] The maneuvers of the domestic and foreign splittists to realize cross-contacts, cross-exchanges, and cross-recognition with the North and South of Korea are being persistently carried out.

On the pretext of peace and the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula, the reactionary U.S. ruling circles, by mobilizing propaganda means, say that the Eastern and Western countries must seek the simultaneous recognition of the North and South of Korea. They are making desperate efforts to lead public opinion in this direction. A Japanese newspaper said that the United States, in an effort to establish a system for the coexistence of the North and South of Korea, has adopted a way of accumulating cross-exchanges and cross-contacts. Meanwhile, a South Korean paper said that the persons in authority in the United States and South Korea have been actively engaged in activities to promote the cross-recognition of the North and South. The maneuvers of the splittists linked to cross-recognition are a very noteworthy move.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In diametric opposition to us, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean reactionaries oppose the reunification of our country. They seek the permanent division of Korea. At present, they are running amok in seeking schemes to perpetuate the division of our country.

The two-Korea policy is the U.S. imperialists' scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea, and the cross-recognition theory is a fundamental expression of the two-Korea policy.

The U.S. imperialists, who have occupied South Korea since the liberation of Korea from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, in seeking to realize the wicked ambition to invade Korea as a whole, established a colonial puppet regime in South Korea and raved that this was the only legal government in Korea. At the same time, to obliterate the DPRK and realize colonial rule over all of Korea, they made a desperate attempt by mobilizing the means of war and all other means.

However, the U.S. imperialists failed to realize that ambition. All Korean people and the progressive peoples of the world unanimously opposed the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Korea and sternly rejected the South Korean puppet regime. They actively supported and defended the DPRK as the only and genuine legal government of the Korean people. They still do so. They are also demanding that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea be achieved at an early date.

This was an irresistible trend of the era and a serious blow to the U.S. imperialists who are trying to dominate all of Korea. In this situation, in early 1970's, the United States, in seeking to fabricate two Koreas as the basis of the two-Korea policy, came forth with the idea of the simultaneous UN membership of the North and South and the theory of the cross-recognition of the North and South as a means to realize this.

The United States created a scenario of the simultaneous UN membership and cross-recognition and, in collusion with Japan and the South Korean puppets, set out on the road of actively seeking to put this into practice in the international community. At the same time, the South Korean puppets, by taking this divisive theory as policy, proclaimed a divisive declaration. Japan came out to actively support the maneuvers sought by the authorities in the United States and South Korea.

The theory of cross-recognition advocated by the U.S. and other splittists is to make the Eastern and Western countries cross-recognize the North and South of Korea, and its essence is to legalize the illegal scarecrow regime of the South Korean puppet clique -- the group of nation-selling traitors who are faithful servants to the U.S. imperialists and who represent none of the Korean people -- and make it appear to be an independent state. In so doing, the United States is trying to make the existence of two Koreas on the Korean peninsula a fait accompli in the international community and dominate South Korea forever by perpetuating the division of Korea.

Perpetuating the division of Korea is not the only purpose of the cross-recognition theory. Today, the cross-recognition maneuvers are closely linked to the U.S. imperialists' line of war, their aggressive military strategy against Korea, and their reactionary world strategy and are utilized as a tool for their realization. This is linked to the significance of South Korea and the Korean peninsula in implementing the U.S. policy of war. The main point of the U.S. imperialists' world strategy is the strategy of a nuclear war against the socialist countries in Asia and Europe.

The United States plans to carry out a nuclear attack against the socialist countries from both the East and West. In its attack from the East, South Korea is regarded as its foremost front and a military passageway to the continent. Thus, the United States considers it a strategic demand to hold onto South Korea forever as a strategic military tool against socialism and, in seeking this objective today, utilizes the cross-recognition theory -- a crafty transformation of the two-Korea policy. By legalizing the South Korean puppet regime and sustaining it through cross-recognition, they are attempting to continue the U.S. troop occupation of South Korea and intensify the policy of making South Korea a nuclear base and new war preparation maneuvers through this military means.

As can be seen, the cross-recognition theory serves as a political tool to obstruct the reunification of Korea and to seek the U.S. nuclear strategy against our republic and other socialist countries. Today, the United States' noisy clamor about cross-recognition made along with the acceleration of nuclear war preparations in South Korea fully shows the reactionary and aggressive nature of the cross-recognition theory which is utilized in seeking the U.S. imperialists' objective of war.

In seeking maneuvers to realize cross-recognition, the United States is mobilizing all kinds of crafty methods. This, above all, is disclosed by its gibberish about talks to discuss the Korean question and by its attempt to use this as an opportunity for cross-contacts and as a stage of negotiation for cross-recognition.

According to this U.S. imperialist divisive plan, the South Korean puppets clamor about diplomacy with socialist countries, diplomacy with Third World countries, and the diversification of diplomacy. In so doing, they are trying to ripen conditions for cross-recognition by realizing contacts, exchanges, and mutual visits with the progressive countries which maintain diplomatic relations only with us and by eventually obtaining political recognition from these countries. In these maneuvers sought by the United States and the South Korean puppets, Japan plays a role of proxy and go-between.

To create the condition for cross-recognition, the authorities in the United States, Japan, and South Korea are trying to take the most advantage of the 1988 Olympic games. On the pretext of the universal nature of the Olympic games, they say that they would induce most of the countries in the world to these games. To this end, they are now employing all kinds of tricks. This in itself seeks an impure political objective. Precisely hidden in this is a wicked scheme to perpetuate the division of the country and spur war preparations by obtaining international recognition for the puppet regime, by guaranteeing its power security, and by establishing a bedrock for cross-recognition by realizing intensive contacts and exchanges with the progressive countries on the occasion of the Olympic games.

According to foreign news reports, as part of the maneuvers for cross-recognition, the domestic and foreign splittists plan to bring the so-called idea of UN entry to the UN General Assembly this year again. Though they are fully aware that the idea of simultaneous UN entry or unilateral entry is a useless plan which can never be realized, they think that they will lead the situation to creating an atmosphere for cross-recognition by persistently advocating this in the international community, by giving publicity to the South Korean puppets, and by giving the impression to the peoples of the world that there exist two countries on the Korean peninsula.

What is noteworthy is that recently, the United States, while talking about the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula, has done nothing for it in practice but has tried to keep the situation of maintaining the division of Korea intact. As has been reported, last 9 March, the spokesman of the U.S. State Department announced a step that the United States would take to ease the restrictions on contacts with us and, on 19 March, the spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement welcoming it as an affirmative one. In connection with this, public opinion at home and abroad assessed that a basic possibility had been created to mutually discuss the steps to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula one by one between Korea and the United States.

Furthermore, under the circumstances in which we proposed to hold Korea-U.S. talks and tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea to promote the peaceful reunification of Korea; in which we, last year, decided to unilaterally cease large-scale military exercises in all areas of the northern half of the republic and, after this, proposed to hold talks of military authorities; and in which we took the significant step of diverting a great number of military personnel to peaceful construction, and, after this, even put forth the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks, the United States -- people expected -- should have made the first move to alleviate tension according to its step to ease restrictions on contacts. Nevertheless, on the contrary, the United States, instead of doing so, told us that we should take a step to alleviate tension first.

What is also noteworthy is that, with the U.S. step to ease restrictions on contacts with us as an opportunity, the South Korean puppets are more tenaciously attempting to realize cross-recognition. Some time ago, the so-called South Korean puppet foreign minister, in the name of the development of balanced relations, said that South Korea, too, should seek contacts with socialist countries to the same degree that the United States eases restrictions on contacts with DPRK diplomats. Meanwhile, the Japanese foreign minister, during his consultation with the puppet foreign minister in South Korea, raved about the expansion of cooperation and exchanges between the North and South of Korea and Korea's surrounding countries.

All these facts show that their main interest is to realize cross-recognition by seeking cross-contacts, cross-exchanges, and cross-visits between the North and South of Korea and Eastern and Western countries. It is not groundless that the South Korean newspaper CHUNGANG ILBO said that the United States and South Korea jointly act in seeking the cross-recognition of the North and South of Korea by the four Eastern and Western countries.

Meanwhile, the United States, while turning away from Korea-U.S. talks for the alleviation of tension, propagandizes that dialogue between the North and South of Korea is the first priority. By making the South Korean authorities adopt a negative attitude toward our fair and realistic proposal of dialogue for the alleviation of tension and reunification, it tries to make them go forward to reinstate the dialogue of the past which has nothing to do with the question of alleviating tension. The U.S. State Department even said that it would incite the North and South in Korea into establishing diplomatic relations.

All these facts show that the United States tries to utilize North-South dialogue to perpetuate the division of Korea and create a precondition for realizing cross-recognition, not to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and seek the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. As is shown by all these facts, the cross-recognition theory is a crafty doctrine of aggression of the imperialists and their puppets who try to sacrifice the interests of the Korean people, and is a reactionary scheme to deepen the division of Korea and intensify the aggressive war preparations on the Korean peninsula. Continuing to hold South Korea in their grip by creating two Koreas through cross-recognition and further turning it into a base of nuclear attack and a hotbed of a nuclear war against our republic and other socialist countries constitute the U.S. imperialists' aggressive plan. Precisely, this is the great danger of the cross-recognition theory.

Increasing vigilance over the U.S. game of cross-recognition and struggling to thwart it are an urgent demand. This is the sacred struggle to defend peace on the Korean peninsula, prevent the permanent division of Korea, and achieve its independent and peaceful reunification, and is a just struggle for the peace of Asia and the world.

If the United States truly desires to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, it must do away with the two-Korea maneuvers such as the game of cross-recognition and take a practical step for a fundamental solution to the Korean question at an early date.

AGREEMENT ON ISRAELI TRADE OFFICE OPENING DENIED

SK202357 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 May 87 p 1

[Text] A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official yesterday flatly denied a Jerusalem-date-lined dispatch that Korea has agreed to the establishment of an Israeli trade office in Seoul.

"We have never agreed to establish a government-level trade office of Israel in Seoul," said Kim Naesong, director general of the ministry's Middle East and African Bureau.

He was commenting on the report from Jerusalem that quoted an Israeli Foreign Ministry official as having said the two nations agreed in principle on the establishment last week.

The report also quoted Israeli Foreign Ministry officials as saying that it was unlikely Israel would reopen the embassy in Seoul before the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Israel has maintained full diplomatic relations with Korea since 1962 but closed its embassy in 1978.

RDP MEMBER REFUSES PROSECUTION SUMMONS

SK210025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 May 87 p 1

[Text] The prosecution authorities, examining controversial parts regarding national unification in the platform of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], failed yesterday to question Yi Hyop, who is believed to have taken part in drafting the party platform.

Armed with a summons, three officials of the public security division of the Seoul District Prosecution visited Yi's home only to be rebuffed.

Yi argued that he could not comply with the summons in accordance with a decision of the party.

Yi is the first RDP member to have been summoned for questioning in connection with the controversial party platform.

It was learned that the prosecution will write a second summons for Yi. If he defies it, the prosecution is bent on forcibly getting him to stand for questioning today, supported by a court warrant.

On the other hand, the prosecution yesterday afternoon sent a summons to Kim Kyong-tu, former senior member of the New Korea Democratic Party, to appear before the prosecution for questioning by 9 a.m. today.

In order to find out how the controversial contents made their way into the party platform, the prosecution authorities are also planning to summon three other working-level members of the RDP.

They are Yi Tae-ho, 46, associate of Kim Tae-chung; Kim Kyong-tu, 38, former senior member of policy committee of the New Korea Democratic Party; and An Kyong-yul, 39, aide to RDP vice president Choe Hyong-u.

They will also be questioned to find out if the party platform reflects the ideological line of the radical leftist student activists toward the issue of the national unification, prosecution authorities said.

The summons for Yi was presented to him by three prosecution officials when they visited his home in Togok apartment about 6:30 a.m.

Upon learning that he was summoned, Yi first claimed that he should go first to the RDP headquarters to consult party leaders how he should handle the case.

As prosecution officials request Yi to cooperate with the investigation, Yi refused to budge even a step, saying that he could not do so because the RDP decided not to comply with the investigation of the prosecution.

The part of the party platform in question states that national unification should be the primary task of the state transcending ideologies.

Party Spokesman on Action

SK210029 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 May 87 p 2

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] yesterday decided to advise the drafters of its controversial platform "not to comply" with the prosecution's subpoenas.

The decision was made at a meeting of president Kim Yong-sam and seven vice presidents at the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

After the meeting, party spokesman Kim Tae-yong told reporters, "The party leaders held an identical view that the prosecution's action is an abuse of official power.

"President Kim and the vice presidents said they themselves are responsible for the platform and that the drafters wrote the platform as instructed by party leaders."

Yi Hyop, former chief editorial writer of the newsletter of the New Korea Democratic Party, and Kim Kyong-tu yesterday received subpoenas from prosecution officials at their houses but he refused to report to the prosecution.

It was learned yesterday that the prosecution will soon send subpoenas to two other drafters, An Kyong-yul and Yi Tae-ho.

Prior to the vice presidents' meeting, RDP president Kim telephoned Yi Hyop and told him not to comply with the prosecution's action.

RDP spokesman Kim maintained in a statement, "The platform of our party was written by the policy-making subcommittee of the preparatory committee to create the RDP at the instruction of the leading promoters of the party. Therefore, the working-level drafters have no responsibility for it."

He also noted, "Our party manifests that the platform will not be corrected and we will not comply with the prosecution's summons."

Kim strongly urged the ruling camp to stop raising controversy over the RDP's unification plank and added that the prosecution should immediately discontinue its investigation into the issue.

He reiterated that the RDP's plank on reunification is not different from the July 4, 1972 South-North Joint Communiqué and the 1982 presidential policy statement.

NO SIN-YONG ANSWERS QUERY ON KIM TAE-CHUNG AMNESTY

SK210003 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 May 87 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong said yesterday that granting amnesty to dissidents, including Kim Tae-chung, and restoring their civil rights is to be tackled on an individual basis in consideration of their behaviors.

In reply to a query from opposition lawmakers, No said, "The issue regarding amnesty and civil rights restoration is a matter to be tackled on an individual basis, taking into consideration seriousness of the offense, the degree of repentance and the overall question of legal stability."

No gave the answer to questions from a group of 23 lawmakers of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP).

In the query to the premier, opposition lawmakers including Rep. Kim Sung-sik asked Premier No if the government intends to grant amnesty to Kim Tae-chung, Ye Chun-ho, Kim Sang-hyon, and Son Chu-hang for the cause of promoting national reconciliation.

ROK PLANS TO LAUNCH SMALL SATELLITE BY 1996

SK200912 Seoul YONHAP in English 0724 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korea plans to launch a small satellite for scientific experimentation into the earth's orbit by 1996, the government announced Wednesday. Under a three-phase space technology development program, Korea will acquire space-related technologies, including the design and operation of communications satellites, by 2001. The Institute of Space Science and Astronomy of the state-funded Korea Electronic Technology and Telecommunications Research Institute developed the program at the government's request.

In the first phase of the project, which is expected to cost the government 26.5 billion won (32.1 million U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 825 won), a small 500-kilogram rocket will be boosted for scientific experiments before the end of 1991.

The space technologies to be acquired under the program involve space observation, boosters, navigation and guidance, satellites, space environment, remote-control exploration, communications between satellites and earth stations, and the construction and management of communications satellites.

The global space industry market has grown by an average of 25 percent a year. It will expand from 50 billion dollars in 1983 to 100 billion dollars in 1990 and again to 200 billion dollars in 2000, a Science and Technology Ministry official said.

PRC VICE PREMIER QIAO SHI TO VISIT BURMA IN MAY

BK160834 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] The Foreign Ministry announced today that at the invitation of Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for planning and finance of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Qiao Shi, vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, will pay a friendly official visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma during the last week of May 1987.

PARTY CHAIRMAN NE WIN RETURNS FROM ABROAD

BK200705 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0430 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] U Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP], returned from abroad at 0900 this morning. Also returning with the party chairman were his wife, Daw Ni Ni Myint; Thura U Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister and defense minister U Maung Cho, minister of industry-2; senior officials from the Defense Ministry; and officials from the Office of the BSPP Chairman.

The party chairman was welcomed at Rangoon airport by U San Yu, vice chairman of the party, president, and chairman of the State Council, and his wife; members of the BSPP Central Executive Committee led by U Aye Ko, party general secretary, and their wives; members of the State Council and their wives; chairmen of the Party Inspection Committee and the Party Discipline Committee and their wives; Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and ministers; chairmen of the central organs of power and their wives; Mr Iti'el Pan, Israeli ambassador to Burma and dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Burma; Mr William E. Spruce, charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy, and his wife; and senior military officials.

BRIEFS

SOVIET EDUCATION DELEGATION VISIT -- A Soviet delegation led by Mr Viktor I. Zubarev, deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized technical education, arrived in Rangoon by air yesterday at 1150 under the cultural cooperation and exchange program between Burma and the USSR. The Soviet delegation was welcomed at the airport by Burmese education officials led by Dr Maung Di, deputy minister of education, and Soviet Embassy officials. The Soviet delegation will remain in Burma on a study tour until 20 May. [Summary] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 13 May 87 BK]

SPK MARKS 20 MAY DAY OF HATRED FOR POL POT

Leaders Attend Meeting

BK200709 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0518 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 20 -- A 5,000-strong meeting in the commemoration of the more than three million Kampuchean victims of the Pol Pot genocide was held at the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide today marking the Day of National Hatred for the Pol Pot Genocidal Regime (May 20).

Among those present on the presidium were Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and premier; Say Phuthang, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice president of the State Council and president of the party Control Commission; Bou Thang, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and vice premier; Chea Soth, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and vice premier; Men Sam-an, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and president of its Commission for Organization; Mat Ly, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and president of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions; Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee; and other high-ranking officials.

Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of various international organizations and the Phnom Penh population were also present.

In his commemorative speech, Mat Ly said:

"After the January 7, 1979 liberation, our beloved Angkor homeland has rapidly developed in all fields. Small and big cities, which were the ghost ones eight years ago are now becoming crowded with people. Markets full of commodities are reopened. Everything which faded away are gradually flowering and reviving. The despair and miserable life suffered by everyone during the past 3 years 8 months 20 days under Pol Pot regime are replaced by hope and a happy life brought about by the correct policy of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. Schools are reopened for pupils; state offices are reopened and functioning well; pagodas, customs, religious belief, cultural patrimony are restored and well preserved by our people; roads, communications, post offices repaired or built, agricultural production with various crops are developing, all human rights are well ensured by the Constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. [no close quote as received]

Recalling the crimes committed by the genocidal clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan against the Kampuchean people which, he said, are "beyond description", Mat Ly pointed out: "The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackeys of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists turned upside down the Kampuchean society, turning the innocent, faithful, docile Kampucheans into most barbarous murderers, destroying the national patrimony".

He continued: "3 years 8 months 20 days under the Pol Pot regime was a period full of sorrow, horror and holocaust. Blood and tears of the Kampuchean people were incessantly flowing and became rivers and sea: heaps of bones became mountains everywhere in the country. [no close quotes as received]

Mat Ly stressed that although they were defeated by our people with the assistance from the Vietnamese volunteer army they have not abandoned their dark schemes of undermining the Kampuchean revolution and disturbing the people's peaceful life. He also denounced the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in colluding with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ruling circles for continuing to breathe life into the three Khmer reactionary groups, thus committing new crimes against Kampuchea and creating instability in South East Asia.

He called upon every Kampuchean still living in and serving the traitorous clique to return to the revolution and join the entire population in defending and rebuilding the country. "We", Mat Ly said, "will never reconcile with the obstinate reactionaries who continue to cause damages and destructions to the Kampuchean people. [no close quote as received]

Mat Ly's speech was followed by eulogy read by Vandi Ka-on, member of the State Council and deputy general secretary of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland.

Prior to the meeting, a party and state delegation led by Premier Hun Sen paid floral tributes at the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide in memory of the genocide victims and laid wreaths at the Monument to the Dead and the Monument to the Internationalist Vietnamese Combatants.

SPK Comments

BK200725 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0502 GMT 2 May 87

["One Angkor Land in Hatred for Genocidal Clique" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 20 -- Each year, on May 20, the Kampuchean people throughout the country mark their "Chang Kamhoeng", literally the Day of National Hatred for the Pol Pot Genocidal Regime. It was on that day of 1975 the Pol Pot clique, right after the total victory on April 17 recorded by the Kampuchean revolution over the U.S. imperialists and their Lon Nol valets, decreed a large-scale purge within the revolutionary ranks and the entire population. It destroyed almost the entire Kampuchean society and at one go, plunged Kampuchea into the year zero: with a society without industry, money, market, transport facilities, post services, families, religions, etc; and governed by an inhuman and lawless band.

Those insanities had been added with widespread atrocities bespeaking a brutal mind which incited the leadership of all levels to literally destroy everything in the past in a spirit of vandalist revenge. Following the forced evacuation of the urban population, the top leaders of the regime gave green light for a systematic elimination of the undesirable elements: former collaborators with Lon Nol and Sihanouk; soldiers, policemen, and officials of the former regimes; intellectuals; Buddhist monks accused of being parasites; the Cham ethnic minority, followers of Islam "obstinate alien", the Vietnamese, "the traditional enemy" of the Khmer since the feudal time; as well as all those who were considered "unsympathetic to the Angka", the mysterious, omnipresent and haunting organization of Pol Pot. Some families with all members -- men, women, children and the old alike, were massacred in a barbarous manner. Most often victims were tied and lined up, waiting for their turns to be knocked on their heads with hoe or ox-cart axles. Several persons, male and female, had their bowels or throats cut out before being sent to charnel-houses.

Many others were burned alive or plunged into the boiling water, thrown with their hands and feet tied, to the wild beasts in the jungle, or crocodiles or merely left without food and water in the prison. More seriously still, the hooligans went far to tearing [as received] apart young children or having their heads struck against tree trunks or rocks, cutting open bellies of pregnant women to destroy foetus...

Three years and eight months and twenty days under the Khmer Rouge's rule was the most catastrophic time for Angkor land. Almost a decade has elapsed since the downfall of the genocidal regime, but the traumatism is still far to heal [as received] in term of individual as well as of the society. Each year on May 20, the Kampuchean nation mourns for its more than three million innocent people who died in the hands of the barbarians.

In Phnom Penh, wreaths are usually laid at the Monument to the Dead and throughout the country; people roamed into pagodas or Mosques to attend services in memory of the genocide victims. The museum of the Pol Pot genocide are blurred with smoke from incense sticks burned by visitors. Gatherings are held in villages, cities, towns, public offices, etc., to commemorate the dead and recall the dark years people had gone through in the Polpotists living hell.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea has steadfastly entered the ninth anniversary of its existence. The period of national survival and restoration has been completed, and now it is time to solve problems posed by the development stage. Though numerous difficulties still lie ahead due to disastrous consequences brought about by the genocidal clique and the undeclared war waged against Kampuchea's revival by the international reactionaries and their henchmen, the Kampuchean revolution is advancing steadily; now people have enough food to eat, clothing to wear and shelter to live in. All school-age children go to school, and illiteracy, which affected the majority of the population, is nearly eradicated.

A health care network has expanded to remote areas. The state power has been constantly consolidated. The People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, though still young have become more and more capable of defending the country thus permitting the annual withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, which will be completed by 1990 as agreed upon by the governments of the Peoples' Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Their growth was clearly demonstrated in the 1984-85 dry-season large-scale mopping-up operation which, being conducted in cooperation with Vietnamese army volunteers, blotted out a series of the Khmer reactionaries military bases along the Kampuchea-Thailand border. Now, the day for commemoration of Pol Pot's genocidal victims has been observed in a new tradition by the Kampuchean people, who have not only shed their tears for the dead but are also determined to hold up arms to defend the revolutionary gains and protect their native land from being fell [as received] again into the living hell like under the Pol Pot reign.

Organizations Condemn Pol Pot

BK200845 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 May 87

[20 May "Statement" on Day of Hatred Against the Pol Pot Genocidal Clique by representatives of PRK mass organizations -- read by announcer]

[Text] On the occasion of this year's Day of Hatred Against the Pol Pot Genocidal Clique, 20 May, we, the representative of the Cambodian Committee for the Defence of Peace, the Association for Solidarity and Friendship With Foreign People, the Cambodian Committee for Solidarity With Afro-Asian People, and other PRK mass organizations have unanimously adopted the following resolution to:

-- Categorically denounce the Pol Pot genocidal criminals and out-and-out lackeys of the Chinese hegemonists who, between 1975 and 1979, killed 3,314,768 innocent Cambodians and destroyed the spiritual and material roots of the Cambodian people.

-- Condemn and denounce the tripartite alliance of reactionary groups of Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk, and Son Sann under the CGDK label which is nothing but the Pol Pot group in disguise.

-- Condemn with rage the perfidious maneuvers and new crimes of this group against the Cambodian people since 1979.

-- Vigorously condemn the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces -- particularly the ultra-rightists among the Thai leadership circles -- continue to provide refuge on their territory and supplies, weapons, and ammunition to the Pol Pot group and other Cambodian reactionary groups to enable them to destroy the Cambodian people's revival.

-- Categorically reject every inappropriate decision of the United Nations concerning Cambodia's seat in this organization and vigorously condemn imperialism and international reaction which have blindly supported the so-called CGDK in illegally occupying Cambodia's seat at the United Nations. This is an act which runs counter to mankind's conscience, the UN Charter, and international law. This erroneous decision is a gross insult to the souls of the over 3 million innocent Cambodians barbarously massacred by the Pol Pot genocidal clique.

-- Categorically reject the so-called CGDK's 8-point proposal the aim of which is nothing but to restore a genocidal regime in Cambodia.

We express profound gratitude to fraternal socialist countries and progressive forces the world over which have supported and assisted the Cambodian people's just struggle, particularly the fraternal Vietnamese people who have provided precious, effective, and timely support and assistance to the Cambodian people, victims of the Pol Pot genocidal clique.

-- Vigorously denounce the so-called Third International Conference on the Cambodian Problem to be held in Bangkok this coming July. This is a dark maneuver aimed at rescuing the Pol Pot genocidal clique, which is facing increasing opposition from international opinion which is calling for the immediate elimination of this clique.

We rejoice and welcome the resolute and ever-increasing demand of international opinion to eliminate the Pol Pot clique and set up an international court to try it. We appeal to all peace- and justice-loving people the world over to increase their support for the Cambodian people's just struggle, demand that the United Nations expel the Pol Pot criminals or their disguised representatives from this supreme organization, and restore this legitimate right to the PRK. We pledge to transform this anger against the Pol Pot genocidal clique into concrete actions aimed at successfully implementing the tasks of defending and building the Cambodian fatherland.

We vigorously condemn the U.S. imperialists, who stubbornly persist in accelerating the nuclear arms race and striving to achieve the Star Wars program, which is causing tension throughout the world, seriously threatening world peace and mankind's survival.

We support without reservation every peace proposal of the Soviet Union and demand that the United States and its allies respond positively to these proposals.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 20 May 1987.

SIHANOUK MAY MEET SRV OFFICIALS IN FRANCE

BK200205 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 May 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Prince Norodom Sihanouk will be on his way to France in a few days and may meet Vietnamese officials there, reliable sources told the BANGKOK POST.

A telegram sent by the prince from Pyongyang on May 17 does not rule out such a meeting.

After deploring the continuous struggle between "two antagonist camps, which shows no mercy for the Khmer people whose suffering and humiliation have not ended," Prince Sihanouk explained that "if one day there are between the two antagonist camps serious dialogues aimed at ending the suffering and humiliation of the Khmer people Sihanouk will certainly (a coup sur, in the French original) participate in such dialogues for cocktail parties."

Aware of the geopolitical realities of the Khmer drama, Sihanouk writes that "these three powers -- China, Vietnam and the Soviet Union -- hold the de facto key to the so-called Kampuchean problem."

It is also our understanding that Sihanouk would not attend a "cocktail party" involving only the various Khmer factions. Vietnam must be present to any preliminary talks. [passage omitted]

VODK SAYS VILLAGE ATTACKS CUT SRV LOCAL SUPPLIES

BK200325 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 May 87

[Station commentary: "Attacking, Disrupting, and Destroying the Vietnamese Village and Commune Administrative Networks Is Smashing Their Strategy or Theory of Supplying Their War of Aggression Locally"]

[Text] When sending hundreds of thousands of their troops to attack and occupy Cambodia, the Hanoi aggressors hoped to rely mainly on their strategy or theory of supplying their war of aggression locally, namely, they intended to use the manpower and economy of Cambodia to serve their war of aggression and genocide in Cambodia.

For this reason, during the past 8 years the Vietnamese aggressors have frantically intensified and repeated acts of looting our people's rice and property, forcing Cambodians to become soldiers, militiamen, and various types of administrative agents serving their war of aggression, and conscripting hundreds of thousands of Cambodians to work for them in Western Cambodia. These acts of looting and conscripting are handled both by the Vietnamese aggressors themselves and through village and commune administrative agents forcibly drafted into service in all provinces and districts throughout the country.

However, this Vietnamese policy or theory of supplying their war of aggression locally has been shamefully frustrated by the attacks launched by our National Army to disrupt and destroy the Vietnamese enemy village and commune administrations. In particular, during this 9th dry season when our National Army increased the frequency of its attacks on Vietnamese village and commune administrations by threefold in comparison with the previous dry season, besieged, put pressure on, and isolated a number of cities, and attacked one strategic line of the Vietnamese enemy after another, the Vietnamese aggressors have been experiencing more and more serious difficulties and have been sinking more and more inextricably.

Difficulty No. 1: We assaulted, disrupted, and dismantled Vietnamese village and commune administrations, making it impossible for the Vietnamese aggressors to loot our people's rice and property or solicit aid from our people in support of their aggressive forces on the Cambodian battlefield. They were, therefore, cut off from economic sources and could not get sufficient food to feed their aggressor troops.

Difficulty No. 2: We assaulted, disrupted, and dismantled Vietnamese village and commune administrations, making it impossible for the Vietnamese aggressors to implement their Khmerization policy. They were unable to force our youths and people to become soldiers and die in their place, nor were they able to round up and send off our people for their K-5 labor plan at will. This has cut the sources of manpower for the Vietnamese enemy in Cambodia, causing the Vietnamese to run low in forces to withstand the attacks of our National Army.

At the same time, in disrupting and destroying the Vietnamese enemy's village and commune administrations, we have also disrupted and destroyed the psychological warfare propaganda networks, the corrupt cultural, educational, and traditional networks, and the stinking Indochinese Federation ideology and theory spread among and imposed upon our people by the Vietnamese aggressors, as well as their spy and secret police networks.

In other words, in disrupting and destroying the Vietnamese enemy villages and commune administrations, we have cut the roots of the Vietnamese enemy in Cambodia in all aspects, military, political, causing them to collapse strategically. Therefore, we have fundamentally defeated the Vietnamese enemy's strategy or theory of supplying their war of aggression locally.

Riding the crest of this concrete result, our National Army pledges to continue assaulting, disrupting, and destroying more Vietnamese enemy village and commune administrations so as to further strangle the Vietnamese aggressors, causing their political, military, economic, tax, corvee, draft, propaganda, psychological, and educational foundations to collapse, and disturbing and upsetting them to the point that they deem they must withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal and the eight relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

VODK SAYS POISON USED AGAINST UDONG DISTRICT

BK200545 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] The Hanoi aggressors sent 100 Vietnamese women by truck on 14 May to surreptitiously spread poison in water sources used by our people in order to massacre our people in Udong District, Kompong Speu Province. They are also frantically sending forces to spray toxic chemicals in other places, killing our people everyday.

This a cruel and fascist act of the Vietnamese enemy in unhesitatingly massacring the Cambodian people in accordance with their policy of exterminating the Cambodian race to realize their Indochinese Federation strategy and turn Cambodia into a Vietnamese province. Moreover, this also proves that the Hanoi authorities are completely and totally cornered on the Cambodian battlefield but continue to stubbornly carry on their war of aggression.

In connection with this above-mentioned incident, we would like to appeal to our people in Udong District as well as people throughout the country to:

1. Jointly eliminate these Vietnamese women spreading poison to kill our people. Do not let them spread poison at will.
2. Take a close look at food, sweets, and water before consuming them.
3. Continue joining with our National Army and patriotic fraternal Cambodian soldiers and village and commune administrative agents in attacking and driving out the Vietnamese aggressors who are controlling villages.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MESSAGE TO PRC'S WU ON FOREST FIRE

BK190244 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 May 87

[15 May condolence message from Democratic Kampuchea Vice President Khieu Samphan to PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian concerning the major fire in Heilongjiang Province]

[Text] Excellency: I have learned with grief about the recent mishap caused by a major fire in Heilongjiang Province, which killed or injured hundreds of people, left thousands others homeless, and inflicted an extensive damage on the forest in the region.

On this occasion, on behalf of the CGDK and the Cambodian people, I would like to express to you and, through you, to the Chinese people, the Government of the PRC, and the stricken people in Heilongjiang Province our deepest condolences and sympathy.

Excellency, please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 15 May 1987

[Signed] Khieu Samphan; DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs

BRIEFS

ANTI-SRV MEETING IN TAKEO -- UON 6 May, in cooperation with people in Takeo Province, Democratic Kampuchea cadres and combatants held a meeting to denounce to Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The meeting adopted resolutions condemning the Vietnamese crime to massacre the Cambodian people using toxic chemicals and appealed to international and national opinion to condemn Vietnam's use of poison. It also voiced the determination of the people in Takeo Province to cooperate with DK forces in the national liberation struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. [Summary] [Clandestine Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 May 87 BK]

ASEAN OPPOSITION TO JAPANESE TRADE VIEWED

BK190851 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 18 May 87

[Unattributed commentary: "Ways of Thinking Should Be Adopted To Correspond With the True Situation in the Region and With Epochal Trend"]

[Text] Recently, acting upon orders of their respective governments, ambassadors of the ASEAN member countries requested that the Japanese Government consider and review a private Japanese company's economic relations with Vietnam. They gave as the reason for their request that the Japanese company has given support to Vietnam in its occupation of Cambodia and thus is jeopardizing the efforts to bring about peace in Indochina. This is an old, outdated line of thinking which does not conform with the epochal trend and the interests of the various nations in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. This is because, at present, the marketing issue has become an international issue and trading among nations has become an international practice. It is also a requirement of mankind to maintain relations in this field regardless of different social systems. Despite political conflicts, various nations can still maintain economic relations.

The Soviet Union and the United States still have many political problems that remain unsolved. But, they have continually engaged in trade. The PRC and the United States have not yet resolved the Taiwan problem but they do not consider this problem an obstruction to their bilateral trade. Various socialist countries in western [as heard] Europe have maintained the trading relations with various countries in the EEC grouping. The ASEAN member countries themselves have also increasingly maintained trade relations directly with various socialist countries and both sides have benefited from the trade.

The requirements of economic development to serve the daily life of mankind in the present era have a significant role in checking a policy of violence, including violence in international economic relations. The economic order in which markets are protected and in which markets are divided on a regional basis for each particular group was the one which was implemented at the time when the feudalist period just began. Such an order cannot be put into use in the present era.

It is obvious that to connect political conflict with trade and to regard economics as a tool to pressure other people or other nations are outdated, unacceptable acts.

Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia trade with various socialist countries as well as many nonsocialist countries, including those countries in ASEAN. In the future, Vietnam and other Indochinese countries will continue to expand and broaden their economic relations with all countries which desire to cooperate with the countries in Indochina on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefits. The opposition to the private Japanese company's economic relations with Vietnam by the ASEAN grouping, in particular Thailand which has shown an even more vengeful attitude, is aimed at launching an operation to conduct an economic blockade against Vietnam. It has been proved through practical lessons in the past that schemes to conduct blockades against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries with the hope of causing the people's blood of these countries to be shed, have been defeated. Despite the difficulties, Vietnam and other Indochinese countries have continued to exist and to march forward and to expand their international relations. Many calculating persons in the ASEAN countries themselves have proposed that their governments establish economic relations and increase trade with Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

Therefore, such an unscrupulous act by the ASEAN countries cannot bring about any good results as they have expected. On the contrary, it will only bring about losses to the people of the ASEAN countries themselves.

Public opinion in general has come to clearly understand that the protest by the ASEAN countries to Tokyo serves as evidence demonstrating their continual implementation of a policy of confrontation against Vietnam, the policy which has been strongly criticized by broad public opinion. This is because such a creation of economic pressure will only worsen the already tense situation in the relations among the countries and it is an obstruction to convening a consultative meeting for mutual understanding in the region. It does not help to find a way to settle the Cambodian problem or any other problem in this region.

A consultative meeting and cooperation for mutual benefit are the proper ways for the various nations in this region to resolve the various points of disagreement and contribute to the common struggle for peace, stability, cooperation, and social progress.

An attitude of confrontation only conforms with the schemes of the reactionary powers whose aim is to sabotage Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. It spoils the atmosphere of meetings and talks between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries. It thus creates tension and disputes in the region for the selfish interests of the imperialists and international reactionaries. Such an attitude runs counter to the aspirations of the people in the region and it has been opposed and denounced by public opinion in the ASEAN countries themselves.

The ASEAN's policy toward Japan is also considered interference in the internal affairs of Japan. The present development of the world has proved the inevitable trend toward the establishment of principles of peaceful coexistence, associating and holding talks with each other, and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. For these reasons, leaders of the ASEAN member countries should hold views which conform to the true situation and to the trend of the era.

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN ATTENDS GDR RECEPTION

BK121124 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Vientiane, May 12 (KPL) -- GDR Ambassador Dietrich Jarek, offered a reception here on May 11 in honour of the 750th founding anniversary of Berlin and to bid farewell to a delegation of Vientiane capital which will leave here soon for an international meeting of mayors to be held in Berlin on June 1-5.

Honoured guests present at the function were Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC, and secretary of Vientiane capital's party committee, Thongmani Thiphommachan, member of the party CC, first deputy-mayor of Vientiane, who will head the Lao delegation to the Berlin meeting, and other high-ranking officials.

On this occasion, a photo exhibition and a film on Berlin during the war-time and its post-war development were organized.

In his speech, Sisavat Keobounphan expressed his congratulations to the people of the GDR and of Berlin in particular, on their efforts to transform Berlin into a capital of peace and friendship. He finally wished for further strengthening of friendship relations between the two nations as well as between the two capitals.

PRC'S QIAO SHI TO STOP OVER IN BANGKOK 22 MAY

BK201030 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 87 p 4

[Text] Chinese Vice Prime Minister Qiao Shi and his delegation will leave Beijing on 22 May aboard flight CA 973 of the Civil Aviation Administration of China on a visit to Burma, Nepal, and Bangladesh. En route to these countries, they will make a 1-day stopover in Bangkok at 1500 on 22 May.

Informed source yesterday told the paper's correspondents that Chinese Vice Minister Qiao Shi and his delegation will board flight TG 305 of Thai Airways International at 1450 on 23 May for Rangoon, Burma. After visiting Burma, the PRC delegation will continue its visit to Nepal and Bangladesh.

At the end of the visit to the three countries, Qiao Shi and his visit delegation will stopover again in Bangkok for about 15 hours, arriving at 1710 on 5 June aboard flight TG 322. They will board flight CA 974 on the morning of 6 June to return to Beijing.

The source said that since Thailand and China have established very close relations, the Chinese leader is expected to exchange views on international issues and the regional situation with senior Thai officials and briefed them on his visit to the three countries during his stopover in Bangkok.

FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCE DENIES ANTI-SIHANOUK MOVES

BK200139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 May 87 p 2

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has said after receiving a copy of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's telex accusing certain ASEAN countries of trying to defame him that Thailand is definitely not one of them, a source in the ministry told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

The source said Foreign Ministry officials did not know which ASEAN countries Sihanouk referred to in his May 17 telex. "We cannot guess what he has in mind," the source said.

The source said ministry officials still could not work out why the prince decided to take a one-year leave of absence but were analysing the situation.

Meanwhile, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja is due to arrive in Bangkok on May 24. He is scheduled to meet Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila the next day.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi is expected to brief Mr Mokhtar on the results of his visit to Moscow where he discussed the Kampuchean deadlock with top Soviet leaders. Mr Mokhtar is scheduled to visit Vietnam next month, the source said.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden is scheduled to arrive in Bangkok on May 25 and will be briefed by ACM Sitthi on his Moscow visit as well, the source added.

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS ON BORDER SITUATION

BK201535 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has reported on the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border. It says that during the past week at Chong Bok in Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani Province, Vietnamese troops, firing heavy weapons and artillery shells as well as sending units to obstruct military activities continued to resist Thai efforts to drive them back. The Vietnamese fired artillery shells against Thai military outposts at important hills on Chong Bok. Vietnamese forces suffered about 20 killed and a large number of wounded during the clashes. As for the situation in other areas, Vietnamese artillery shells landed at Ban Kruat of Buriram Province, Khlong Hat Subdistrict of Prachin Buri Province, and Boi Rai and Muang District of Trat Province; wounding three Thai villagers.

As for the situation along the Thai-Lao border during the past week, Lao troops continued to send spies and small armed units to infiltrate and gather news about construction of a road along the Thai-Lao border from (Ban Huak) of Chiang Kham District, Phayao Province to Ban Pha Tang of Chiang Khong District, Chiang Rai Province. Their news gathering missions were supported by pro-Soviet and Vietnamese communist insurgents in Laos.

THAI DAILIES DISCUSS COPYRIGHT AMENDMENT ACT

NAEO NA Backs Foreign Ministry

BK200959 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 19 May 87 p 3

[Editorial: "Fighting in an International Arena"]

[Text] Protests over the draft bill to provide protection for intellectual rights of the United States are spreading day by day. The draft bill was approved by the cabinet and is now under consideration by the Parliament-Government Coordination Committee and will be examined by the Juridical Committee before being submitted to the House of Representatives.

Looking at the bill, we discover that major portions of the bill concern protection for copyright of literary and artistic works of the United States only. It does not mention protection for other products that we had feared, such as pharmaceuticals, agricultural equipment, or even computer software.

Since the bill covers only a limited range, protests should not go to the extent of saying that the government has sold itself as a slave to the United States. Opponents of the bill should look at the benefits Thailand receives from privileges under the Generalized System of Preferences, or the GSP, and what we will lose with the protection of U.S. literary and artistic works; and compare each one.

We would like to support the efforts of the Foreign Ministry officials who have used every means to bargain with the United States for the relaxation of customs tariffs on Thai products. Such work needs perseverance, industry and intelligence; and also consumes time.

As for the concern that the United States will go on to ask for the protection of trademarks and other product patents, such as computer software and agricultural machinery, it would be best to wait until such time as the request is made and then consider the options, since raising the issue now will only cause more confusion.

There is a fear that the United States may not be sincere because its government does not have real authority to conclude agreements. If the U.S. Congress votes to amend any laws or to make any changes, the U.S. Government will have to follow. This means that Thailand will be finally cheated or betrayed by the United States.

We believe that this fear is difficult to do anything about, but the Foreign Ministry will try to find methods to cope with any such changes. We do not believe that the Thai Foreign Ministry will let other countries confuse or cheat it easily.

Fighting in the international arena, one must follow and thoroughly understand all the available information. If one only partly understands something and then comments on it, it will lead others to misunderstand, which is not beneficial to society.

THAI RAT Opposes Amendment

BK201021 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 19 May 87 p 3

[Editorial: "Who Gains and Who Loses From the Copyright Amendment"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry under Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has confirmed the cabinet decision on 12 May on amendment of the Copyright Act in response to U.S. pressure. According to the ministry, Thailand will lose customs privileges which last year stood at 357 million baht if it does not change the Copyright Act giving protection to U.S. intellectual property such as art works and literature.

We would like to discuss the advantages and disadvantages to each country as a result of the change in the Copyright Act in exchange for GSP privileges. By the way, we do not have to comply to threats or intimidation from anyone since we are not a colony.

To what extent will our exports or exporters be hurt if we disagree with the amendment and lose the GSP privileges? Taking into account the exemption of 357 million baht in tariffs last year as well as other complicated procedures and difficulties caused by the GSP system, we feel that losing the GSP privileges should not affect our trade that much. On the contrary, without the GSP privileges our exporters will have to improve the standard of their goods for competition with others in the U.S. markets. This is in line with the government's policy of self-reliance. Thailand will be free from obligations caused by U.S. assistance which may again and again put Thailand under pressure.

The United States is pushing for enforcement of the patent law covering drugs, agricultural equipment, and seedlings which Thailand imports in huge volumes from the United States annually. This is what the United States has its eyes on while it is negotiating for the amendment of the Copyright Act. Meanwhile, this amendment will also yield enormous benefits for the United States.

Amendment of the Copyright Act will give protection to computer software as well as other scientific inventions from the United States. In this manner, the United States will earn a great deal from copyright fees as well as compensation in cases of violation filed in Thai courts.

The only advantage for Thailand from the amendment of the Copyright Act in exchange for the GSP privileges is just to please the United States by agreeing to put ourselves under U.S. subjugation.

SRV HONORS MEMORY OF HO CHI MINH ON BIRTHDAY

Leaders Pay Tribute

OW192020 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19 -- Vietnamese leaders and a large number of people of different strata today paid floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum here on the occasion of his 97th birthday.

The delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the Vietnam Fatherland Front was led by President of the State Council Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong; Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho, and Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee Pham Hung.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK191031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 May 87

[19 May NHAN DAN editorial: "Follow Uncle Ho's Virtuous Example in Enhancing Revolutionary Qualities"]

[Text] The aim of the Communist Party is to lead the people and join them in carrying out a revolutionary struggle to abolish the yoke of oppression and exploitation, to liberate the nation and society, and to build a decent, happy, and civilized new life. This aim is the ideal and raison d'etre of the communists.

The communists are ready to devote all their lives to this lofty ideal, ready to sacrifice themselves if necessary. The founders of scientific communism themselves -- Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and Vladimir Ilyich Lenin -- set a lofty example of self-denial. Over the past century and more, from the upsurge of proletarian revolution in the middle of the last century to this day, several generations of communists in all countries have courageously fought and heroically sacrificed their lives for communism and for the liberation of mankind. Revolutionary qualities are the great strength of the Communist Party.

Comrade Ho Chi Minh -- our venerated and beloved Uncle Ho -- was a great communist. He set a lofty example of revolutionary virtues and qualities and fought self-denyingly all his life to serve the revolution and the people. He taught everyone the virtues of industriousness, thrift, honesty, fairness, and impartiality. He also set good examples of these precious virtues.

Educated by Comrade Ho Chi Minh and guided by his example, the Vietnamese communists, from their first generations to the comrades who joined the party ranks recently, have acquired valuable revolutionary qualities. They have courageously overcome extremely fierce trials in the struggle for the fatherland's independence and freedom and for our people's liberation. They have endured all difficulties and hardships, maintained close contact with the people, and devoted themselves to the masses' happiness.

Thanks to these fine qualities, the party was able to lead our people in successfully carrying out the revolution to liberate the nation and society and taking our country to the era of independence and freedom and of advance to socialism.

It is also thanks to these fine qualities that our party cadres and members have enjoyed great prestige among the people and that the masses have trusted the party and loved and respected its cadres and members.

Since the revolution shifted to a new period, beside a large number of party cadres and members who have continued to firmly preserve the party's traditions built during the past process of struggle for liberation and to cultivate new qualities, not a small component of other party cadres and members has become degenerate and deviant, lived an unbridled and depraved life, and been divorced from their ideals. Among them were people who once risked their lives in war and surmounted many trials.

Decline in quality is a danger to the party and even to the people's revolutionary cause. The dangerous manifestations of depravity are corruption in many forms, both blatant and subtle; embezzlement; bribery; theft of public property; illegal business operations; and living on illegitimate sources of income. They are also bureaucratism, alienation from reality and the masses, and the abuse of powers entrusted by the people to bully the people. These harmful practices are totally alien to the revolutionary nature of our party and our regime. They constitute the most serious violation of the criteria of revolutionary ethics which Uncle Ho taught us and of which he set an example for us.

We must correctly evaluate the objective causes of the emergence and development of these harmful practices. However, the most important thing is to seek out the subjective causes of the errors and deficiencies committed in educational, organizational, and managerial work and in the economic system, and of lax discipline and order. The education in ethics has failed to achieve the necessary effect because it has remained dogmatic and bookish and has not yet been closely linked with specific situations and specific people who are carrying out specific tasks. Educational work cannot attain the expected effects if it is carried out separately, without coordination with organizational work, inspection and control, and law enforcement, and especially with the masses' revolutionary movement. Incorrect and loose deployment and management of cadres, together with the bureaucratic, multiplayer and multilevel management mechanism in which no one has well-defined responsibilities, is fertile ground for corruption. Another important direct cause we must look into is the fact that there are degenerate and deviant people right within party organizations.

Why is it that the manifestations of corruption have become increasingly serious but the party and administrative organizations have not promptly detected and struggled against them?

Obviously, the quality of activity and the combativity of many party organizations are not high. Some party organizations have become paralyzed by the abuse of power by depraved elements. Putting in good order the activities of party, administrative, and mass organization, practicing broad democracy; carrying out effective criticism and self-criticism; conducting a resolute and thoroughgoing struggle against depraved and deviant elements and expelling them from the ranks of revolutionary organizations -- these are effective educational and struggle measures which should be widely implemented under the tight leadership of the guiding organs.

Setting an example is always a good educational measure. Leaders of the party, administrative, and mass organizations at all echelons are dutybound to set an example of good qualities and good life style just as Uncle Ho set a pure and lofty example in all his life.

Commemorating Uncle Ho's birthday this year, let us strive to correctly implement the instructions of the sixth party congress. Along with the efforts to raise capabilities and improve work style, we must bring about a drastic change in the cultivation and enhancement of the revolutionary qualities of party cadres and members.

Every one of us communists, in all our lives, must study and emulate the virtues and behavior of Uncle Ho, the great teacher of the Vietnamese revolution. We must remember and heed his teaching, enhance our revolutionary qualities, combat individualism, and prove ourselves worthy of being the leaders and truly loyal servants of the people.

DAO DUY TUNG ADDRESSES PARTY SECRETARIAT MEETING

BK200751 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 May, the CPV Central Committee Secretariat met with the mass media sector, mass organizations, friendship associations, external relations organs, and scientific research agencies to discuss implementation of the resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on solemnly organizing the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Comrade Dao Duy Tung, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party presided over the meeting.

A representative of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department presented a plan for press propaganda, seminars, and scientific research, friendship activities, and emulation projects aimed at greeting the anniversary and strengthening Vietnamese-Soviet economic and cultural cooperation.

Concluding the meeting, Comrade Dao Duy Tung stressed the need to point out, through the celebration of this anniversary, the historic significance of the October Revolution; to present the situation and experiences of the far-reaching and comprehensive reforms currently being carried out in the Soviet Union; and to correctly apply these experiences to promote the renovation process in our country and to satisfactorily fulfill the tasks and objectives set forth by the sixth party congress and the second plenum of the party Central Committee. It is necessary to think of ways and to seek all means to enhance the forms of celebrations and to make the contents of propaganda, educational, and research, and seminar activities realistic and meaningful, and the emulation, brotherhood, economic and cultural cooperation activities diversified, useful, and effective for both countries.

This program for propaganda work in connection with the anniversary of the October Revolution must be perfected and turned into a program of action to be implemented in an organized and guided manner throughout this year.

NGUYEN DUC TAM ADDRESSES 6TH WOMEN'S CONGRESS

BK200810 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 May 87

[Report on speech by CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member Nguyen Duc Tam at the 19 May opening session of the Sixth National Women's Congress in Hanoi]

[Text] The party Central Committee's report clearly pointed out the important achievements and meritorious contributions of women of all strata over the past few years.

This has asserted that without the strength of the movement by the masses that are attached to the revolution and deeply interested in the regime, we would not be able to score the considerable achievements we did in the past. We have also realized that shortcomings during the general adjustment of prices, wages, and money have caused socioeconomic troubles in our country and have largely influenced the everyday life and even the ethics, lifestyle, and sentiments in every family. However, large numbers of women have continued to work laboriously, remain consistently attached to the party and socialism, and strenuously assume their share of responsibility both in society and their families rife with worries and difficulties. This has brightened up all the more clearly the noble, beautiful, and traditional qualities of Vietnamese women which are heroism, dauntlessness, fidelity, and cleverness. These are the spiritual values of the nation which we must strive our utmost to treasure, preserve, and develop.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam specified: The sixth party congress asserted that all our party members, troops, and people united as one resolve to devote all our minds and forces to continually implementing the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnam fatherland. The congress also put forth the socioeconomic duties and targets for the period from now until 1990 which center on the three program for grain and food products, consume goods, and export goods. The party Central Committee's second plenum resolution which deals with the urgent problems of distribution and circulation, is posing an extremely great, complicated, and dangerous task to all our party members, troops, and people. It requires all people to unite their hearts and will in order to achieve the targets specified in the resolution.

The role of women in implementing the targets and tasks specified in the party resolution is extremely important. To attain those targets, first of all, all women's union echelons from the central down to grass-roots levels must really renovate their thinking in their work, their work method, and their cadre task. They must firmly grasp the primary lesson in the party resolution which is to use the people as a foundation on which to achieve everything for the people and by the people. They must proceed from these fundamental viewpoints to reflection on the duties and tasks of the unions and to implement the resolutions of the party and state.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam clearly pointed out: Liberating women is a major issue of the people's revolution. Our party's unswerving line is to link the liberation of women with the national liberation and socialist construction. Uncle Ho's teachings some decades ago still remain the burning topics of today. What should be done to build socialism? It is certainly imperative to increase production. If production must be increased, there must be more labor. If more labor is wanted, the work force of women must be liberated. If women are not liberated, half of mankind is not liberated and socialist construction can be only half-achieved.

All the matters related to women and children to today are issues concerning 56 percent of today's social labor force. At the same time, they bear a direct impact on the preparations of the future labor force for national construction and defense. In this sense, the political report at the sixth party congress asserted: To develop the women's great role in the revolution, the party line for motivating women should be thoroughly understood by all in the entire system of proletarian dictatorship and be materialized into policies and laws.

All party committee echelons should intensify leadership over the task of women's motivation and make the party viewpoints and ideologies on women's issues thoroughly understood and implemented scrupulously by all organizations of the party, the state, and the masses.

They should struggle against and criticize wrongful ideas and actions in the assessment of women's role and abilities, in the basic and advanced training and use of female workers and cadres, and in the marriage and family issue.

We must renovate the procedures for leading the women's motivation task to suit the requirements and conditions of the new stage. On the one hand, we must provide leadership and create conditions for all organizations -- including women's union -- to correctly function as the party's mass organization, to educate and mobilize the masses to perform revolutionary acts, and to represent the masses' collective mastery over the supervision and control of the state and over the participation in economic and state management. On the other hand, we must bring into full play the effectiveness of the entire state machinery to serve the legitimate interests of the people and women in strict accordance with the sixth Party Congress resolution.

All party committee echelons must lead, control, and urge all the administration agencies to scrupulously implement the laws, policies and systems concerning women and children. They must put forth and provide thorough guidance for the implementation of practical policies and measures concerning the assignment, employment, training, and replenishment of female workers and cadres; the protection of mothers and children, and the building of new cultural families which must be manifested in the socioeconomic programs and plans of sectors and grassroots level installations in localities.

There must be specific policies and measures to really promote the development of household economy, expand trades and jobs, and create more jobs. In the immediate future, each sector and locality and each primary installation should carry out some practical measures to help alleviate difficulties for women and children.

If we really have in mind the interests of the people and really treasure workers, despite many difficulties at the present time, the party and state do quite a lot of work to reduce hardships for women and to safeguard healthy childhoods for our children. If we can do so, I am convinced that our women, who are by nature willing to withstand sacrifices and are economical, will cooperate with the party and the state to overcome all difficulties, create more wealth, and make society more civilized and families more progressive.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam finally said: The women's congress is held at a time when there are many difficulties in production and life. The problems concerning women cannot be resolved separately from the general situation. The results of the congress must be manifested by changes and progress in the activities of all union echelons and the women's movement. I am deeply convinced that there will be new, real changes in the women's union and the women's movement in the wake of this congress.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, I would like to convey my wish for success to the congress, for good health to the comrade delegates, and through you my wishes for victory, good health, and happiness to all the women in our country.

BRIEFS

ART TROUPE IN VIENTIANE -- Hanoi VNA May 13 -- The Song and Light Music Troupe of Ho Chi Minh City has concluded a three-week performance tour of Vientiane, Laos. While there, it gave 17 performances to thousands of spectators, including Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 13 May 87 OW]

FIJIBAVADRA APPEALS FOR CALM, SUPPORT OF GOVERNOR

BK201249 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1210 GMT 20 May 87

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Appeals are being made for calm in Fiji following a day of sporadic violence. There is still no official word from the Great Council of Chiefs meeting in the capital, Suva, on whether they will endorse a political compromise being put forward by the country's governor general.

Fiji's ousted prime minister, Dr Bavadra, who has gone into hiding, has thrown his full support behind the efforts of the country's governor general to organize new elections in Fiji. Dr Bavadra has asked his supporters to accept the governor general's authority and to avoid the sort of trouble which hit the country today. His appeal was made in a tape recorded message.

[Begin Bavadra recording] People of Fiji, the events of the last week have been difficult and trying for us all. In the name of the people of Fiji, I deplore the violence and unrest that has taken place today. I appeal to you all for calm. I ask the people of Fiji to support our governor general at this time in his efforts to restore our nation the peace and harmony for which we, as a people, are proud. The governor general, as you know, has assumed emergency powers and is now in command of our country. He is now assembling his council and advisers to help him. In all this he has the support of our Queen.

We are the people of Fiji regardless of our race, our religion, of our political beliefs. We must all stand united behind the governor general. He knows what to do. Therefore, I ask that we all try to carry on with our normal lives. I ask that you refrain from holding meetings or assemblies that will in any way hinder the good work of our governor general at this time. [end recording]

GOVERNOR GENERAL, RABUKA MAKE STATEMENTS

BK201342 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1210 GMT 20 May 87

[From the "International Report" program]

[Excerpts] Our reporter in Fiji, Greg Whitesmith, provides this assessment of the day's events. He begins by saying that there has been mutual suspicion between the indigenous Fijians and the Indian Fijians for many years.

[Begin recording] [Whitesmith] [passage omitted] The governor general, Ratu Ganilau, used the outbreak of violence to try to demonstrate his authority over Colonel Rabuka. He summoned the soldier to tell him about his concern for public safety, and in one of the very few news items of the day broadcast by Radio Fiji, the governor general appealed for calm.

[Unidentified announcer] Here is a statement from his excellency, the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I appreciate that many of you have been experiencing some uncertainty and anxiety at this time. My message to you is to be calm and let the [words indistinct] at this juncture [words indistinct].

The Great Council of Chiefs is still meeting, and I have been discussing its proceedings with the chairman, Ratu (William Tonavanu), and with Lieutenant Colonel Rabuka. As a result of these discussions, I have decided not to name my Council of Advisers until the Great Council of Chiefs has had the opportunity to make its resolution.

I will be attending the Great Council of Chiefs to explain my plans to them and to listen to their views. I am informed by the Royal Fiji Police Force that unlawful assemblies at [name indistinct] in Central Suva today led to public disturbances, which the police successfully brought under control. In the interests of peace, the public is advised to refrain from unlawful assembly and in the meantime the police, together with the assistance of Royal Fiji Military Forces, will ensure that public safety is safeguard.

That message is from the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau.

[Whitesmith] Col Rabuka has also appealed for calm. He said in Fiji -- and after the chiefs meeting broke up -- that people should go home and pray. It is the fear of such violence, he said, that had led him to stage the coup in the first place. But Col Rabuka said that if there is no answer from the Great Council of Chiefs, the military regime may have to carry on running the country.

For his part, Dr Bavadra seems to recognize today that he has very little bargaining power. So, he has accepted as fact the governor general's intention to dissolve the Parliament and call new elections. [end recording]

COUNCIL OF CHIEFS MEET, DISCUSS POSSIBLE COMPROMISE

BK210040 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0000 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] In Fiji, the Great Council of Chiefs is meeting for the 3d day in a bid to find a solution to the political crisis which has wrecked the country for the past week. The meeting is being addressed by the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, and Fiji's chief justice, Ratu Sir (Timoci Tuvang).

Correspondents in Fiji say the governor general is presenting a compromise proposal, which according to a highly placed source, could see a resolution to the crisis. Meanwhile, Fiji's two main newspapers have resumed publication although with self-imposed censorship. In a front page editorial the FIJI SUN said the publication of a considerable pile of photographs and stories compiled over the last week could create further unrest throughout the nation. The Radio Fiji is still under military control.

RABUKA INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT TALKS, SITUATION

BK210336 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0300 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Fiji's coup leader, Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, said that he would allow nothing to jeopardize the aims of his overthrow of the Fijian Government. Speaking in a radio interview, Col Rabuka said the Great Council of Chiefs meeting was debating a motion that his military administration be installed to run the country, and he said that turning the country into a republic was a viable option if the chiefs were opposed by the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, who had assumed executive power. But Col Rabuka said that he still exercises power as he has the backing of the police and the army.

Correspondents in Fiji say that discussions in the meeting of the Great Council of Chiefs had centered on the inclusion of Col Rabuka in any future government.

The governor general was to have announced the names of the Council of Advisers, but it is now deferred (?back) pending the outcome of the meeting of the Great Council. And Col Rabuka has confirmed that a young Fijian male has been shot in an accident in Suva. His condition is described as satisfactory. [passage omitted]

GOVERNOR GENERAL TO REMAIN 'UNTIL NEW ELECTIONS'

BK210726 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0712 GMT on 21 May 87

[Text] Reports from Fiji say that the Council of Chiefs had decided after 2 days of deliberations in Suva to appoint the military coup leader, Colonel Rabuka, to head the advisory Council.

The reports say that the governor general will retain his position until new elections are held.

The announcement was made after Col Rabuka had been to see the governor general and then returned to the council meeting where the decision was greeted with applause.

NEW CALEDONIA

KANAK LEADER ON LIBYA AID, INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE

BK140955 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0900 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] The leader of the main Kanak independence organization in New Caledonia says the movement would accept aid from Libya if it were offered. The president of the Kanak National Socialist Liberation Front [FLNKS], Mr Jean-Marie Tjibaou, also called for international support and warned that young Kanaks were prepared to take up arms to force negotiations with the French Government on independence. He said his organization would accept aid and material from any country if no conditions were attached to the aid.

Mr Tjibaou's comments came a week after the front sought to distance itself from one of its leading members, Mr Yann Uregei, who made a controversial visit to Libya last month. He said young Kanaks had been provoked by a speech from the French minister of overseas territories, Mr Bernard Pons, in which he had said that right-wing extremists in New Caledonia would take up arms if a bill for a referendum on independence was not approved. The French Parliament last week voted in the bill calling for the referendum in August.

Mr Tjibaou said the serious thing today was that the young wanted to take up arms. Perhaps that would accelerate independence or the death and disappearance of the Kanaks.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN JAKARTA 20 MAY

BK201355 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Emmanuel N. Pelaez, envoy of the Philippine Government, arrived in Jakarta this evening to consult with and brief the Indonesian Government on the progress of talks between his government and Moro fighters on autonomy for the Moro people on Mindanao Island. The Philippine ambassador to the United States will meet Indonesian Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali and Foreign Affairs Department Secretary General Sudharsono tomorrow.

Speaking to newsmen at Sukarno-Hatta Airport at Cengkareng, the senior Philippine diplomat said his government wants to resolve this matter peacefully and does not want it to turn into an international issue because it is a domestic affair. He added the two sides had agreed during recent talks to contact members of the Islamic Conference Organization, including Brunei, Dares salam, Indonesia, and Malaysia. According the Emmanuel Pelaez, the Philippine Government is determined to grant a form of autonomy to the Moro fighters in the southern Philippines in accordance with the Constitution approved on 2 February.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SIHANOUK RESIGNATION THREAT

BK210515 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 20 May 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Diplomats said in Singapore yesterday that Prince Norodom Sihanouk might be invited to attend an ASEAN meeting next month at which time ASEAN will ask him to rescind his planned resignation as CGDK president. In a statement issued in Beijing last week, Sihanouk said that he would resign from his post as CGDK president in protest against armed attacks launched by the Khmer Rouge faction in which several members of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] were killed. He added that his 12-month leave would be extended if the Khmer Rouge faction continued to launch armed attacks against ANS members.

Certainly, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the Phnom Penh Government reacted happily to Sihanouk's announcement which was made known by the CGDK Embassy in the Chinese capital. This is because the Soviet Union wants to see a settlement of the Cambodian issue based on initial compromise among the Cambodian factions with the exception of the Khmer Rouge and the subsequent withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Sihanouk's planned resignation has reflected his dispute with the Khmer Rouge. How happily the Soviet Union reacted the Sihanouk's planned resignation could be seen from the return of Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who was already in Tbilisi, capital of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, at the request of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Indeed, Sitthi had completed his program in Moscow and was on the way to Poland, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Observers in Moscow noted that the Thai delegation had become more optimistic about the visit in contrast to the mood when it left Bangkok.

Thus, it seems that Sihanouk's planned resignation as a tactical move will have a far-reaching effect to the extent that the Soviet Union, which was originally not interested in the Cambodian issue, is now showing interest. As a result, Sitthi's trip to Moscow became somewhat more successful. Sihanouk must have picked an appropriate time to announce his planned resignation as a tactical move.

NAMFREL TO ANNOUNCE LABAN SWEEP OF SENATE

HK191331 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 19 May 87 p 24

[By Isagnai de Castro]

[Text] The National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) unofficial Operation Quick Count (OQC) ended yesterday with basically the same standings it established in its May 13 count with the Lakas ng Bayan (Laban) getting 23 of 24 senatorial slots.

Namfrel chairman Christian Monsod said the poll watchdog group was doing its wrapup of the results.

The final result, which will cover 75 percent of the total number of precincts, will be announced today at a press conference. The remaining 25 percent may not make much difference in the trend of Namfrel's tabulation, Monsod said, quoted in a news agency report.

The Namfrel count as of Sunday night, which covered 65.81 percent of all precincts (68,811 of 104,554) or roughly 43 percent of voters, had Muslim Laban candidate Santanina Rasul as the most likely administration bet outside the winning list. From the Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD), only Joseph Estrada, not Juan Ponce Enrile as analysts had predicted, is assured of becoming a senator.

The Laban ticket won the majority in all 13 regions. In Metro Manila (National Capital Region or NCR), 21 Laban bets and three GAD candidates; in Region I (Ilocos Region), 13 Laban, nine GAD, one KBL and one independent; in Region II (Cagayan Valley), 15 Laban and nine GAD; in Region III (Central Luzon), 23 Laban and one GAD; in Region IV (Southern Tagalog), 23 Laban and one GAD; in Region V (Bicol Region), 22 Laban and two GAD; Region 6 (Western Visayas), 23 Laban and one GAD; Region 7 (Central Visayas), 23 Laban; Region 8 (Eastern Visayas) -- 23 Laban and one GAD; Region 9 (Western Mindanao), 21 Laban and three GAD; Region 10 (Southern Mindanao), 20 Laban and four GAD; region 12 (Central Mindanao), 22 Laban and two GAD.

The Ilocos region figures are the most varied: for GAD bets -- Estrada, Arturo Tolentino, Eva Kalaw and Enrile took top spots with teammates Vicente Puyat in seventh Blas Ople in 12th, Alejandro Almendras in 14th, Vicente Magsaysay in 15th and Rene Espina in 24th. Rodolfo Farinas was the only independent candidate who made it in a region -- Ilocos -- placing 13th while Kilusang Bagong Lipunan bet Rafael Recto ranked 22nd.

Estrada is the only GAD candidate who consistently appeared in the different regions, not landing in the Magic 24 only in Region VII and X. He was number one in Region I and second in Region II.

Laban's Jovito Salonga was first in Regions VII and XII and never placed below sixth in the other regions. He was also the top placer in two previous senatorial elections.

Enrile ranked among the top 24 in Regions I, II, X, XI, XII and Metro Manila. He ranked first only in Cagayan Valley, his home region. He was among the "Magic 24" in most pre-election surveys.

Voters were also regionalistic. In Bicol, Laban bet Victor Ziga placed first while GAD's Francisco Tatad was 11th. Bicol was the only region where Tatad made it in the top 24. Laban bet John Osmena was in the top five in the Visayas and Mindanao. GAD's Homobono Adaza was 21st in Mindanao and Almendras fourth in Southern Mindanao.

In a BUSINESS DAY interview, Monsod said there was no correlation between the lists of the top placers and the top election spenders. A Commission on Elections spending report had stated that Ople and Enrile were among the biggest election spenders, but the Namfrel ballot count had Ople in 30th and Enrile in the 26th slot.

Monsod also said the results showed that many voted straight Laban. He said that if 51 percent had voted straight Laban and 49 percent voted straight GAD, the Laban would still sweep the race. The GAD had assumed that voters had a mixed ticket.

The 24 Laban candidates had a combined total of 185,884,369 votes. GAD's 24 had a total of 74,830,409, KBL's 17 had 12,844,459, and the Partido ng Bayan's seven bets had a total of 6,276,012.

SENATORIAL ELECTION RESULTS AS OF 19 MAY

HK201236 [Editorial Report] Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English on 20 May 1987 carries on page 1 of the 19 May tabulation for the senator race provided by both the Commission on Elections (Comelec) and the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel). The results are listed as follows:

Comelec		Namfrel	
(Official results as of 7 p.m., May 19)		(Final unofficial tally covering 75,078 (71.8 percent) 104,554 precincts.)	
1. Salonga (Laban) [Lakas ng Bayan]	4,994,571	1. Salonga	10,553,311
2. Aquino (Laban)	4,767,645	2. Aquino	10,113,866
3. Mercado (Laban)	4,597,380	3. Mercado	9,812,406
4. Estrada (GAD) [Grand Alliance for Democracy]	4,421,827	4. Angara	9,307,388
5. Shahani (Laban)	4,344,131	5. Osmena	9,224,399
6. Romulo (Laban)	4,314,505	6. Romulo	9,086,411
7. Angara (Laban)	4,310,443	7. Shahani	9,053,354
8. Osmena (Laban)	4,266,613	8. Saguisag	9,028,226
9. Saguisag (Laban)	4,114,117	9. Lina	8,854,808
10. Gonzales (Laban)	4,061,080	10. Gonzales	8,783,556
11. Laurel (Laban)	4,059,552	11. Tanada	8,526,313

12. Lina (Laban)	4,048,975	12. Alvarez	8,408,697
13. Alvarez (Laban)	3,998,309	13. Estrada	8,394,267
14. Maceda (Laban)	3,768,423	14. Laurel	8,306,791
15. Manglapus (Laban)	3,717,796	15. Manglapus	8,279,455
16. Tanada (Laban)	3,693,708	16. Guingona	8,275,498
17. Paterno (Laban)	3,667,013	17. Paterno	8,027,989
18. Guingona (Laban)	3,665,036	18. Ziga	7,654,977
19. Ziga (Laban)	3,485,058	19. Maceda	7,572,278
20. Pimentel (Laban)	3,336,448	20. Pimentel	7,334,123
21. Enrile (GAD)	3,333,582	21. Herrera	7,094,398
22. Herrera (Laban)	3,036,650	22. Defensor	6,625,273
23. Kalaw (GAD)	2,965,872	23. Sanchez	6,530,504
24. Tamanm (Laban)	2,889,862	24. Tamano	6,400,588
25. Puyat (GAD)	2,884,825	25. Enrile	6,366,711
26. Rasul (Laban)	2,854,140	26. Rasul	6,329,685
27. Sanchez (Laban)	2,804,555	27. Kalaw	5,699,302
28. Defensor (Laban)	2,769,955	28. Puyat	5,683,787
29. Almendras (GAD)	2,701,484	29. Almendras	5,246,038
30. Tolentino (GAD)	2,567,826	30. Ople	4,827,196

MILITARY 'RESTIVENESS' AT ELECTION RESULT REPORTED

OW201423 Tokyo KYODO in English 1408 GMT 20 May 87

[Excerpts] Manila, May 20 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino's call for a straight vote for her 24 handpicked Senate candidates appears to have been heeded. But the results of the congressional elections may have given her a headache with rightist and leftist opponents accusing her of fraud. The rightwing Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD) said the administration cheated massively in the May 11 polls, officially billed as the freest and most peaceful in history. A partial official count by the Commission on Elections (Comelec) Wednesday showed Aquino's Lakas ng Bayan (Laban - People Power) sweeping all but two of the 24 Senate seats. [passage omitted]

Namfrel -- National Citizens Movement for Free Elections -- also posted 144 government candidates winning in the district race for 200 seats in the House of Representatives.

Gad said the early counts were part of the Aquino administration's "grand design" to cheat and asked the Supreme Court to nullify the elections.

The leftwing Alliance for New Politics, which fielded seven Senate bets and some 100 candidates for the lower house, said the government used "considerable fraud and terrorism" and warned that some supporters may turn to armed struggle.

"The Aquino government and the Aquino party resorted to considerable fraud and terrorism -- a combination of massive vote buying, militarization of the bailiwicks of new politics, many cases of outright cheating and programmed fraud of election results," a statement read by ANP Chairman Fidel Agcaoili said. "We are not conceding that these elections are truly reflective of the true will of the people," said ANP spokesman Jose Virgilio Bautista. Aquino admitted there was cheating and defects in the elections process but said that were isolated.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Rafael Ilete said a letter by middle level military commanders expressing concern over the allegations of fraud is "a little bit disturbing." He said Aquino is not concerned about the letter, distributed in military camps by 1972 class of the Philippine Military Academy. Class '72 graduates hold the rank of major and lieutenant colonel and many of them are field commanders.

The letter recalled that the widespread fraud committed by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos in the February 1986 snap presidential polls sparked the civilian-backed military revolt that ended Marcos' 20-year rule and swept Aquino to power. The officers asked for a speedy and fair resolution of the charges.

"This is a military affair that we could handle among ourselves," Ilete said.

"I don't think it represents the feeling of military graduates. I doubt it very much," Ilete told reporters after emerging from Wednesday's cabinet meeting.

The MANILA BULLETIN newspaper reported Tuesday that the military high command ordered a "covert investigation" of "persistent but unconfirmed reports" of restiveness among soldiers over the results of the Namfrel and Comelec counts showing a rout of the Enrile-led GAD. [passage omitted]

GAD candidate Alejandro Almendras, a former senator, said he will file a petition to reopen the ballot boxes for a recount. Congress is scheduled to convene July 27 but the election period ending June 10 may be extended due to the protests, Comelec officials said.

ENRILE SLIPS TO 23D; PROTEST RALLY PLANNED

HK210718 Hong Kong AFP in English 0707 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Manila, May 21 (AFP) -- The Philippine right-wing opposition prepared to hold another protest rally Thursday as Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile lost ground in slow official counting from the recent congressional elections.

Mr. Enrile, standard bearer of the Grand Alliance for Democracy, [GAD] was ranked 23 in the race for 24 Senate seats with 54 percent of the country's poll precincts accounted for.

Allies of President Corazon Aquino were in 22 of the top 24 slots. Movie star Joseph Estrada, who was in 13th position, was the only other opposition candidate surviving the administration landslide of the May 11 polls.

Mr. Enrile, who is expected to lead a protest here Friday against alleged election fraud, fell from 21st to 22nd place Tuesday, according to the Commission on Elections (Comelec).

Mrs. Aquino's candidates were already assured of a two-thirds majority or higher in the 200-seat House of Representatives.

Backers of deposed strongman Ferdinand Marcos, whose candidates were nowhere near the winning circle, continued to picket a convention center here where the Comelec was conducting its count in public.

Spokesmen for Mr. Enrile said they were preparing to picket the Comelec headquarters in central Manila Friday to prevent the proclamation of winners in the Senate elections.

COMELEC TURNS DOWN DEMAND TO REOPEN BALLOT BOXES

HK210149 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Comelec [Commission on Elections] Chairman Ramon Felipe, Jr said yesterday [20 May] there is no legal basis to order the reopening of the ballot boxes in all of the 101,551 precincts throughout the country. Felipe was reacting to a demand by losing senatorial candidates to reopen all ballot boxes in order to erase doubts on the involvement of the Comelec in any irregularities in the just-concluded congressional polls.

The senatorial bets, through Alejandro Almendras, hurled the challenge in order to allay once and for all doubts regarding election irregularities. According to Almendras, his party, the Grand Alliance for Democracy [GAD], is prepared to shoulder the expenses. He added that GAD is ready to spend P3 million in the reopening of the ballot boxes if the Comelec has no money for the purpose.

In other developments, the Comelec added 73 more precincts in 27 towns and 13 provinces in the areas where special elections will be held on May 30th. This brings to 640 the total number of precincts in 20 provinces and 1 city where special polls will be held. These will involve 184,288 voters.

The Grand Alliance for Democracy has petitioned to stop the proclamation of winners in the senatorial race based on its canvass. The opposition urged Comelec to wait for the Supreme Courts' decision on the petition seeking nullification of the entire election on grounds of alleged widespread poll irregularities and collusions between the Comelec and the administration's Laban [People's Power] Party.

OFFICIAL CITED ON IMPLICATIONS OF PLO BIAS

HK201348 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 20 May 87 pp 1, 6

[By C. Florentino]

[Text] A nod by the Philippine government to a request by the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] to set up an office here will have both economic and political ramifications, a high-ranking official of the foreign office said yesterday.

The credit standing of the Philippines with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank -- both strongly influenced by the United States -- could be affected, the official who requested anonymity said.

Politically, the US and Israel are expected to be "displeased" over a positive action on the part of the government regarding the request and may subsequently exert pressure on the Philippines to protect their own interests.

Western countries have not been receptive to the PLO, as shown by their abstentions during United Nations General Assembly votation on resolutions sympathetic to the Organization. The presence of a "lot of Jews" in these Western countries can be one fact for such a trend in voting, the source said.

Considering that the Philippines is still in a state of turmoil, is still trying to ward off a pending war in the South, and is at the same time fighting communist forces nationwide, it may not be the right time for the country to grant the request, the source said.

Fears have likewise been expressed that the Palestinian war may extend to the Philippines as in Libya where the 500,000-strong Palestinian resistance has been constantly threatened by Israeli fighters. The countries of Jordan, Egypt and Syria suffered from the armed aggression by the Israelis in 1967. In nearby Sydney, the PLO consulate was reportedly bombed by an Arab group some years back. "We cannot rule out the possibility that these could happen here," the other official said.

A decision by the government favoring the request aired by PLO Ambassador to Malaysia Ahmad Alfara is, however, not without advantages. The source said that because the PLO is a full-fledged member of the Organization of Islamic Conference, (OIC), it can serve as mediator between the Moro National Liberation Front and the Philippine government on the Muslim problem.

Such a move will also give substance to Philippine policies since 1974 regarding the Palestinian question. The country recognizes the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinians who were expelled by the Israelis in 1948.



VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT

Contents unchanged

VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY
REPORT

Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY
REPORT; contents include:

International Affairs
Inter-African Affairs
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 Swaziland
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